EUROPE.

The Meaning of the Proposed Amendments to the Swiss Constitution.

GERMANIZE SWITZERLAND.

Did the American Commissioners Play Sharp in Making the Washington Treaty?

PRESIDENT THIERS INTERVIEWED.

A French Opinion of the Supplemental Treaty.

The German steamship Hermann, Captain Reichmann, from Bremen, via Southampton, May 21, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later mails than those brought by the Cuba.

SWITZERLAND.

Proposed Revision of the Constitution The Meaning of the Movement-Will Switzerland be Germanized !-The Vote of the People Decides Against the Proposed Amendments. GENEVA, May 18, 1872.

Switzerland has just passed through a great constitutional crisis, an account of which can scarcely fail to be of interest to the readers of the HERALD. In one respect the constitution of Switzerland is analagous to the constitution of the United States. Side by side with the sovereignty of the central power is the sovereignty of the ite, or Canton. But while in the United States the central power is the great thing, in Switzerland consideration. The difference is easily explained. Practically speaking, one State of America is pretty much like the other; the same language is spoken; either race nor religion forms a battle-ground of daily political strife; at all events, no State can egarded as in any way foreign to the others. In Switzerland, on the contrary, the different cantons are inhabited by populations different in reliand different in race. Some of the cantons are ost exclusively German, some almost exclu-In this manner some cautous are exclusively Catholic, while others are exclusively Protestant. brought their differences in religion into strong relief by the prominent and almost fierce part they ook in religious movements. Geneva is associated with the rise and progress of Calvinism. The tradi-tions of Fribourg are as strongly Catholic as those

THE RESULT OF THIS ANOMALOUS STATE OF APPAIRS nas been a constitution in many respects different m any other constitution in the world. The great idea in the minds of those who framed constitution seems to have been that ible of the others, and as different as possible. In one canton you live under one taxation; another, you live under laws and taxathe Switzer himself it is as easy to pass to the banks another. In one canton you can marry when ou like; in another, the lovers must produce proof oring. In one canton, the priest controls the completely Calvinistic. The different cautons of Switzerland, in fact, are foreign to each other, and their relations have partaken more of an iuternational than of a national character.

CENTRALISTS AND CANTONISTS. Now, such a constitution naturally produced two opposing parties—the party of the centralists and the party of the cantonists. The one party ded that such internal differences were prejudicial to the republic, while the other maintained that, in a country so naturally inseparably divided, it was that any uniformity of government could give satisfaction. The centralist party at last succeeded in bringing forward a proposition for revising the constitution in accordance with their views. All the barriers were to be thrown down between the different cantons; a sojourn of three months in a canton was to give the right of franchise there; education and religion were to be under the control of the central authority. These changes were sweeping enough; but a change still greater and more revolutionary was proposed. It was proposed that if 50,000 citizens, or five cantons, called for any change, an appeal to universal suffrage approved the change this decision was to be taken as final and as binding on all the cantons. To understand the that any uniformity of government could give

To understand the SUNIFICANCE OF THIS CHANGE WE MUST know the real meaning of a phibiscite in Switzerland. Of the entire population of the courtry upwards of sixt-nire per cent are Germans, and upwards of fity-eight pet cent are Protestants. If the revised constitution were, therefore, adopted, the consequences would be two-fold—first, all cantonal rights would virtually be abolished; and, secondly, a country, mixed in race and religion, would have been almost completely at the disposal of an overwhelming Protestant and German majority. GERMANIZE SWITZERLAND.

The different parties were not slow to see this, and thus the strife was embittered by national and religious animosities. Some voted simply looking at the religious aspect of the question; others held regard exclusively to the national side of the controversy. Some said:—"We can Protestantize Switzerland, and that is the great point." Others said:—"We can Germanize Switzerland, and that is the great point of the contest will be understood from the tactics adopted to this city. One party nasted was condemnation. the great point." The meaning and spirit of the contest will be understood from the tactics adopted in this city. One party posted up a condemnation of the revision by Louis Veneliot, the well-known of the revision by Louis Veneliot, the well-known oditor of the ultramontane Univers, and thus gained the votes of many persons in whom hatred of Catholicity predominates over all other feelings. The other party posted up an extract from a Berlin paper, which supported Revescan because, it said, Revescan would Germanize Switzerland, and would thus prepare the way for her return to the bosom of the Fatherland; and thus the votes of many were secured in whom the regard for Switzerland's independence is the first feeling.

The PSYSAT OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Great constitutional questions in Switzerland are decided by a double vote—a common vote by the electors and a vote by cantons. The popular vote was against the revision, though the majority was very small. As to the cautonal vote, thirteen cantons voted against and but nine for the revision. As at least twelve Cantons out of the twenty-two are requisite to pass a constitutional change, it will be seen that the defeat of the revisionists was very complete.

FNGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Did the American Commissioners Play Sharp Against the American View of the Alabama Claims?

the Alabama Claims!

[From the London Moraing Post.]

If the correspondence between Earl Granville and Mr. Fish, now published, does nothing else, it at all events clear up the mystery of the Treaty of Washington having been drawn in ambiguous language. As soon as the American case was published, and the United States had preferred in unequivocal language demands for compensation for consequential damage, those who, unlike Mr. Gladstone, failed to convince their-selves that the only meaning, the only granimatical meaning of the treaty barred such demands, inquired in amazement how it came to pass that those who represented Great Britain on the Joint High Commission gave their assent to a document so loosely worded as the Treaty of Washington. It was said that the mistake had occurred from confiding the interests of this country to amateur diplomatists, and it was shown with how much facility the treaty might have been drawn in language which would have prevented any misconception as to the precise claims with which the arbitrators should deal. Those, however, who looked a little deeper refused to believe that the absence of any definition of the claims to be submitted to the arbitrators was the result of accident or carelessness. It seemed to them incredible that a jurist of the unquestionable ability of Mr. Montague Bernard, or practical hard-headed men like the other British Commissioners, could have failed to see the linear-weight danger of not using such unistakable language as would render the revival of the indirect claims impossible. For it must be

borne in mind that whatever may have been the demands originally known as the Alabama claims, and however limited to compensation for the depredations committed by the Confederate croisers, pretensions had subsequently been advanced, based on the views expressed by Mr. Sumner in a well-known speech. In the Thirty-sixth protocol it is stated that the American Commissioners set forth the claims which they regarded as growing out of the acts of the Alabama and other vessels, and these claims included those demands to which we have since so strennously objected. For our present purpose it is unnecessary to inquite whether the amicable settlement in consideration of which they consented to waive the Indirect Claims was, in the opinion of the British Commissioners, effected by the Treaty of Washington. The material point is that those claims had been formally advanced, were never formally withdrawn, and were not specifically excluded from the field of arbitration by the provisions of the Treaty. How was it, therefore, the public asked, that the Treaty was drawn up in its present terms, and how came it that men of intelligence, assisted by an able lawyer, assented to an order of reference which passed these extraordinary claims sub silencio. The explanation is to be found in Earl Granville's late despatches to Mr. Fish.

It is perfectly clear that the possibility of the in-

dinary claims sub silencio. The explanation is to be found in Earl Granville's late despatches to Mr. Fish.

It is perfectly clear that the possibility of the Indirect claims being advanced was recognized by the British Commissioners at the time they were drawing up the treaty which was to prove an amiable settlement, and we have Earl Granville's word for it that it was not until "after lengthened discussion in the Commission that the terms of reference as they now stand in the treaty were settled," the Commissioners having previously "objected to a form of reference to the arbitrators which might from its vagueness be taken to permit the introduction of the indirect claims." Such, then, being the case, it is placed beyond all doubt that the British Commissioners were alive to the danger with which we were threatened if the language of the treaty was leit at all vague, and that they sought to protect those whom they represented against such a danger. But why, in that case, did they not use precise language? The explanation, probably, is that the British Commissioners were led by their American colleagues to believe that if the indirect claims were expressly excluded by the terms of the treaty there might possibly be a difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Senate to that instrument. In other words, the British Commissioners were persuaded to assent to the treaty being drawn up in language purposely vague, but on the understanding that the indirect claims would never be advanced by the American Executive. Earl Granville, in bis final despatch, writes that "the British Commissioners, in the information given to my government, both during the negotiations and since the presentation of the Sundanation of the Sundanation of the submission to arbitration;" and Sir Stafford Northcote, in his speech at Exeter, said:—"We, the Commissioners, were distinctly responsible for having represented to linquire what necessity was there for the one or the other. If it was desirable that the indirect claims should not be presen It is perfectly clear that the possibility of the in

cols, clearly and unequivocally barred the indirect claims, are stripped of much of their value. If the treaty was so regarded by them or their Commis sioners, why receive and act upon a representation that a separate promise had been given not to present claims which ex hypothesi could never be advanced?

American Diplomacy.

In a notice of the volume of diplomatic corre spondence entitled "Papers on the Foreign Relations of the United States," the London Times makes the following observations on the general

makes the following observations on the general character of American diplomacy:—

The great poet who has left to the world an imperishable record of the brilliant life, the vices and folles, of classical Athens, describes the restiess and jealous people as continually prying into every spot of what was then thought the nabinable globe, "with one eye at Chalcedon and another at Cartacter." The volume before us, which contains the diplomatic correspondence of the United States duving a large part of the last two years, reminds us that the spirit of enterprise, of keen inquiry and of active research, attributed by Aristophanes to the little democracy on the litissus, has been inherited by the nighty republic which overshadows the far Western Continent, and within living memory has extended its power from the Alleherited by the mighty republic which overshadows the far Western Continent, and within living memory has extended its power from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean. Yet we are bound to say the grasping ambition and the lawless and reckless passion for conquest which disfigured the annals of the old State are not reproduced in these records of the policy of the modern Commonwealth; and these papers, while they bear witness to the Intellectual energy, the extensive aims and the clear perceptions of American statesmen, attest, on the whole, with few exceptions, their civilizing and pacific tendencies, and their sympathy with the cause of international right. On some particulars of importance our opinion certainly widely differs from that which seems to prevail at Washington; and, as might have been expected, our point of view with regard to Russia and the Eastern question and to the unfortunate Alabama controversy is not identical with that taken or generally implied in this correspondence. Yet the tone of these documents is, for the most part, frank, straightforward, moderate and just; and it is gratifying to find that American diplomacy, though properly tenacions of the dignity and honor due to a great Power, appears usually in this volume to be guided by enlightened principles, and to desire to throw the influence of one of the chief communities of mankind into the scale of equity and human progress. We rejoice, for instance, to find that projects for extending commerce and facilitating the intercourse of the tuman family, tor bettering the condition of barbarian races, and winning tracts of the earth to improved uses, hold a very prominent place in this work, and that schemes of intrigue and mere agrandizement are honorably and conspicuously absent; and though it would be unsafe to inferfrom this the general character of American policy, we willingly accept it as reasonable evidence of its present direction and aspirations. Independently, too, of its general interest, this volume abounds in information respe

FRANCE.

An Interview With President Thiers-N More Resigning-His Position Defined-Wants to Establish the Republic Definitely in France.

Definitely in France.

M. Thiers was recently interviewed by a writer connected with the Revue Politique, a weekly paper of Paris, recently started by a medical bookseller. The interviewer began by congratulating M. Thiers on the "unitoped for situation" in which France found herself at present. M. Thiers received the compliments with the complacent screnity of a man who considers himself the lather of his country, and the savior of society as well as the first of generals, orators and statesmen. The interviewer then went on to lamont that there should be such a thing as a shade to that bright picture. Yet so it was, it was impossible, however greatly it might be depored, not to perceive that this happy regime was essentially provisional; there prevailed an atter uncertainty as to the morrow; the Assembly and the President might quarrel, and—horfd reflection—as had happened once already, the President might give in his resignation. Here the President inght give in his resignation. Here the President inght falsetto which strikes terror to the hearts of the Assembly, ejaculated:—

I shall never give in my resignation again. Before I del I want to esubits the republic destrikety in France.

the Assembly, elaculated:—
I shall never give in my resignation again. Before I de I want to establish the republic delitatively in France. That is the claim to glory I cover above all others. If there he a quarrel between the Assembly and myself I shall change my Ministers. The Assembly and myself I shall change my Ministers. The Assembly cannot overshow me. In victim of the flivet conclusion on Assembly's tenue of power and my own are to end at the abuse time; consequently mine will last until another Assembly meets. That is my resolution, and nothing shall induce me to swerve from it.

The interviewer here put in his oar:—
One of the inductil it members of the light Centre re-

make mutual concessions to each other, and I hops, by the clearness of my demonstrations, to bring them round to my views. The State subvention to the various Churches? That will be the big problem. The next republican Chamber will, perhaps, ask me to do away with the budget of public worship—to that I will never consent. It would be a declaration of war against the whole of Catholdeism, and I don't want to recommence the era of Catholdeism, and I don't want to recommence the era of the life in convincing the next Assembly, however republican it may be.

The Revue Politique vouches that the report of this conversation is substantially, if not verbally, accurate. The Journal as Faris, however, cannot bring itself to believe that it can be true, as the language put into M. Thiers' mouth would be "inconsistent" with that he made use of when elected to his post at Bordeaux. He then declared that he would keep perfectly neutral between all political parties, that he would favor and would betray none, and leave France, free to choose the government she preferred. M. Thiers' conduct has been a direct violation of the Bordeaux compact ever since August last, and the report of the Revue Politique is at all events strictly probable, if it be not true.

A French View of the Supplemental

M. John Lemoine, writing in the Journal des Débats of Friday, after reciting the explanations of the English Ministry concerning the proposed sup-plementary treaty in respect of the indirect claims,

the English Ministry concerning the proposed supplementary treaty in respect of the indirect claims, \$8y8:—

It must be borne in mind that the convention can only bind the two States which may sign it, and can in no way constitute a general international principle. We must add that this arrangement would be eather to regard themselves as irresponsible on account of the immense extent of their const line, and who have not signed the Treaty of Paris, which stipulated for the abolition of privateering. The Americans know perfectly well what they are about if they accept the English proposition they will take credit for having made in constituent of their principle from which they are about if they accept the English proposition they will be advantage possible. It might therefore be supposed that the affair is concluded, and vet it is not. The near-cluston is countliented in America by questions of personal pride and of the Presidential election. We have on previous occasions explained that the Saccutive power in the United States has not, as it has in England, the right to conclude treaties, and that the sanction of the Senate is required to ratify such arrangements. It was the Senate which refected the first treaty, concluded in Lord Palmersts n's time, and it is that body which is now deliterating upon a second treaty. President Grant has accepted the English proposition, since he has transmitted it to the Senate, but it is not at all certain that the Sacate will ratify the President's acceptance, as for that purpose a majority of two-tiffeds of the votes is requisite. It cannot be dealed that, notwithstanding the reserve which is malatrined in both Houses of Parliament, which separated without entering into any discussion upon the subject, and not withstanding the prudence exhibited by the English press, which the government felt bound to acknowledge—it cannot be denied that the nublic mind of England is very much annoyed, hurt and humiliated by the general course which this affair has taken. It is that feeling

ARCHITECTURE OF NEW YORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Many of your readers, doubtless, have read in last Sunday's issue the resume of the architectural progress of New York, and while all will admit frankly the princely sums placed at the disposal of architects for embellishing our streets, there are few pretending to any architectural the results. It would be unfair, as it would be untrue, to charge every new building with being evoid of artistic merit; but I speak of the gene rality, for the few that exhibit original treatment and careful, unfettered study, can with ease be counted on one's fingers.

Now, sir, if one examines the architectural pro-gress of the past decade in this city, after having en the progress made in the cities of Europe dur ing the same time, the conclusion that is forced not present such grounds for boasting of our artis has often been noticed in your columns—namely the non-recognition of art schools, art museum Until some step is taken in forming an American

Kensington Museum" in every city we need never one to see art flourishing in all its purity. It is not only architects that require such an artistic education, but, not excluding the general public the workmen who are engaged in carrying out the architect's designs require to be imbued with a thorough knowledge of the principles of art.

thorough knowledge of the principles of art.

If space could be granted, the subject is one upon which much could be said; but confining myself to a few general remarks upon the architecture of Broadway, from the Battery to Union square. I think I will be selecting an area that can boast of many new and costly editices. Among the many things which strike one, after a quiet walk up and down this part of Broadway, is the preponderating influence of the Renaissance school and the almost total absence of Gothic work. It is strange that when so many opportunities present themselves so few attempts, however poor, should be made to habilitate our commercial blocks in Gothic costume. You alluded in your article to the new Post Office and Court House; but take any of the new corner buildings, and massive as many are, substantially built as they all may be, and bearing on their faces the impression that the cost of their erection has been ungrudgingly given, what, I would ask, does any one with an artistic mino see in these works to warrant the opinion that architecture is in such a healthy and lively state? Is it not patent to all that the classic authorities are still the repertoire of many architects; that the rules, details and proportions have all been reproduced with a faithfulness that would reflect credit on a schoolboy after a few months' study of Sir W. Chambers? Is it not observed by artists that the authorities, almost wholly, and little or nothing of the mind of the nineteenth century architect, stands out most prominent? And what makes the results more to be deplored still are the one order, one set of details, one range of windows, repeated ad nauseam, foor above floor, reminding one of recurring dormerls, till it would appear the one grand original thought of the architect takes shape in the form of the stereotyped Mansard roof with iron crusting and the indspensable flag staff.

In addition to these I might refer to the want of breadth in treatment, the absence of repose in the lines, and the great sacri hich much could be said; but confining myself to

cattices. There is nothing in it as yet visible but that a carpenter with a pair of compasses, a copy f Vitruvius, or any other "father," and a moderate unntity of common sense could have produced. Another reason which may be advanced to show he lifelessness of American architecture is the frozenhitecture of the age. It is one of the anomalies esulting from slavish reproduction. The rehabilition of this or that extinct form or manner of esign, instead of original invention, has brought so this state that, dead as we were before, weight by percentaging this sham, become more dead. is to this state that, dead as we were belore, we will, by perpetuating this sham, become more dead it to the objects and interests of art, inasmue as we have disregarded the peculiar capabilities of this material, and never sought to use it as its composition demands. The result is, as seen in thos Iron structures, a thorough absence of all thought ful design, and a routine method of treatmen which savors more of the Iron casting premise than the art studio.

which savors more of the iron casting premises than the art studio.

In conclusion you say in your editorial, "In America no prince or potentate could command his people to commence some vast architectural undertaking which it would take generations to recomplish?" but few artists, I believe, would regret the presence of a Napoleon III., with his Haussmann to give an impetus to the ext. Either as a President or municipal ruler, such a man, knowing the beneficial results in cosmopolitan art and industrial exhibitions, would render a service to the country far exceeding any diplomatic triumplis, and would be known in centuries hereafter as having initiated and established a system of art education that will raise America up out of its art slavery and bring it to the front to compete with the Continent of Europe. I am, sir, yours, &c., with the Continent

Ireland, says the London Globe, offers a magnifi-cent field for a crusade by the United Kingdom Al-liance. It has six times as many coaricted drunk-ards as Scotland, with nearly equal population; it has almost as many as England, which has well nigh four times the population of Ireland.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.
The Board met purseant to adjournment.
Present—Hon. John Cochrane, President, and a quorur Present—Hon. John Cochrane, President, and a quore of members.

The minutes of May 27, 1872, were rend and approved.

The minutes of May 27, 1872, were read and approved.

EKSOLUTION ADDITIES.

That the committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the affairs of the Ninth District Court House, &c., be allowed the use of the chamber of this Board.

That Seventies are tractically as the curb and gutter at the court of the curb and gutter that seventies are tractically as the curb and gutter that seventies are tractically as the curb and gutter that sixty-cighted wasks thagged.

That Sixty-cighted wasks thagged.

That sixty-cighted wasks thagged.

That sixty-cighted a cream four that are not a gutter to the curb and gutter that the curb and gutter that the curb and gutter that the curb and gutter to the curb and gutter to the curb and gutter that sixty-dist sirce, from the Roulevard to Ninth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stenes set, and the sidewalks speared.

That on bo hisdes of ix y first stree, from the Ninth to the Ten in avenue, coming gutter stenes are maded to the committee of the curb and gutter stenes are maded to the committee of the curb and gutter stenes are maded to the curb and gutter that the few mans be kild law pross stee el and street lamps if he did not of was hirgon million of, academy agreet million, and creat lamps be laid and street lamps.

of Fifth avenue.

Resolution directing the several ferry companies to lisinized daily all urinals in and about their terry houses. Resolution requesting the Board of Health to distinct faily all unbile urinals, and also street gutters where the same may be required.

Preamble and resolution requesting the Board of Health to have the ashes, dirt and garbage in the streets in Harleyn removed.

to have the ashes, dirt and garbage in the streets in the sem removed.

Resolution to permit an ornamental lamp to be substituted for the street lamp in front of 168 First avenue.

Resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen May 13, 1872, to permit a piaza to be erected on second story of house 338 Th r I avenue, returned by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, non-concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Philip Donohue to slace and keep an Improved iron drinking foundain, with trough, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-dith street.

Resolution that permission be given to John Blaney to erect a lamn-post in front of his premises No. 105 West Forty-ninth street.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

Forty-Dight street.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

Resolution that permission be given to Petit Pierre to preceive ones lamps on the curb line in front of No. 112
West Fourteenth street.

Resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen that permission be given to Thomas Carroll to creet an ornamental lamp-post and place and light an ornamental lamp at the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth street and sixth avenue. imp at the northeast corner of Twenty-eignm sirevials in the term is sixth avenue.

Resolution that permission be given to Denis Keenan to place an improved iron drinking tountain with trough in front of his premises, at the northwest corner of Battery place and Washington street.

Resolution that permission be given to John F. Rottman to place an improved iron drinking fountain with trough in front of his premises, 109 South Fifth avenue.

Adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, May 27, 1872—2 o'Clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, and a full quorum of members.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, and a full quorum of members.

The minutes of May 20 were read and approved.

By Assistant Alderman Kraavs—Petition of President of Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association, requesting the Board to adopt resolution passed by Board of Aldermen, granting use of public halls to citizens.

By Assistant Alderman Schwartz—Resolved, That permission be given to John H. Sherwood to construct a bay window on his house on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fitty-fourth street.

By the same—That the Board of Health be requested to cause the immediate removal of the manure heap at the rear of West Washington Market.

By the same—That permission be given to Jas. Roose, well to construct a bay window in front of two of his houses on the south side of Fitty-seventh street.

By Assistant Alderman Suonson—That the several ferry companies be and are hereby directed to disintect all; with suitable disinfectants, all urinals in and about their ferry houses.

By the same—That the Board of Health be requested to disintect all public urinals once in every twenty-four hours; also to disintect all public urinals once in every twenty-four hours; also to disintect all public urinals once in every twenty-four hours; also to disintect all public urinals once in every twenty-four he required. Assistant Alderman Wans—Preamble, with resolu-that the Board of Health be directed to have the duit and garbage in the streets of Harlem removed uit delay.

ashes, diff and garoage in the streets of influence without delay.

By Assistant Alderman Connon—Premible, with resolution, that a special committee of three be appointed to recommend the Park Commissioners to increase the pay of laborers.

By Assistant Alderman Connon—That the Superintend ent of Buildings be requested to Inform this Board if an building or buildings now leased by the city have been condemned, and also a full and complete list of such buildings. buildings.

By the same—That permission be given to the property
owners on Minth street, from Second avenue to First avenue, to Lave the said street between the said avenues
with Belgian or trap-block pavement, at their own extense. pense.

By the same—That the Comptroller be requested to fur nish this Board with a memorandum of all property now leased by the city and not in actual use by the Corpora

tion.

By Assistant Alderman Khaus—Preamble, with resolution, that sundry persons, heretofore appointed as Commissioners of Deeds, without specifying in whose place,
respectively, he reappointed in place of the persons mentioned in sale list.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brites—That Fifty-second
street, from Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue, be paveifwith Grahamite asphatt pavement. street from Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue, be pavel with Grahamite asphalt pavenent. By the same—That Fifty-first street, from Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue, be paved with Grahamite esphalt pave-ment,

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER. street, from Inite to Lexington avenue, be pare Belgian or trap-block pavement. By the scm >= That street lamp: be lighted in Flood street, between Fourth and Fith at enter-By the same—That seventleth street, room four nue to Fitth avenue, be paved with Belgian or

By he same. That Staty eight's street, from Fonce to Fif h avenue, be paved with Beigian or tr.

vement.

By the ame—That on both sides of Six y-cighth area, by the ame—That on both sides of Six y-cighth area, one to set where not already done.

By the same—That Fifty-second sit et, frem Fourth avenue, to Fifth avenue, be paved with Felsian or trap-block vement.

centh avenue.—That street lamps be lighted on Fort less the same—That street lamps be lighted on Fort Washington Hill road, from Eroadway to its terminus, on Yoaden'y street, from Broadway to Seaman avenue, CB. By As-i-tant Allerman Sisosson—That on both sides of Forty-eventh steet, roam I mil avenue to Eventh as enue, the sides which is easier and selected for Forty-eventh steet, road and refugged full width. By the same—That the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to rejair the roadway in Forty-seventh street. n Ten.h to Eleventh avenue.

y Assistant Alderman Kraus—That two street lamp placed and lighted in front of St. Francis' Hospital Fish street. By Assistant Alderman Kraus—That I wo street imps to placed and lighted in front of St. Francis' Hospital, St. Fifth street.
By Assistant Alderman Romaon—That Levoy street, from Bleecker street to West street, be paved with Belian or trap-block payement.
By Assistant Alderman Folky—That the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to have Washington street, from Electry street to Battery place; Morris street, from Erodway to West street; Church street, from Firodway to West street; Olurch street, from First ward, repaired iomediately.
By Assistant Alderman Schwartz—That Porty-seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Assistant Alderman Romsson gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend the rules, so as to provide for standing committee of five members, to be entitled he Committee on Folice.
Assistant Alderman Gris give notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would offer an amendment to standing rule 34, so as to provide that no member shall about himself from any meeting of the Board without permission of a majority.

On motion the Committee on Public Works were discharged from farther consideration of preamble and resortion, proposing the adoption of the eighthour system by the Department of Public Parks, with resolution that a general standing resortion and committee of three be appointed from this Board to recommend to the said commissioners the adoption of the resolutions afor the controlled protyponed.

he resolutions aloresaid. Indefinitely postponen.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, that permission be granted to G. C. Case to substitute an ornamental amp for the street lamp in front of 168 First avenue.

Of the Committee on Streets, that permission be given to Alexander T. Stewart to extend the vault now constructed in front of premises 61 Chambers street.

That permission be granted to Abner Lame, to erect a plazza or balcony on the second story of house \$25 fhird avenue.

or the Second story of house \$25 thin a control of the Committee on Accounts, that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to have the control pavenient as Fith avenue, between Twenty-sixth street are control of the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to aveathe street pavenient in Fitteenth street, between the second avenie and the East River, repaired. That, in making up the estimate of the amount of money equired to conduct the government of this city for the calme or this year, the persons or authorities making ich estimate are hereby requested to include therein, neier the head of "Street Repaying and Repairs," the um of 5330,000. Adjourned until Monday next, June 3, at two o'clock P JOSEPH DEMPSEY, Cierk.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAIL-read Company's Scranton Coal. Story of the England St

MARBLE MANTELS. -REMOVAL-SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 131, 135 East Eighteenth street.—Marble anna-helzed Mantels, Filing, Marble Counters, Monuments ices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the

A. tels, Wood Mantels; the finest assortment ever of fered in this city, at our new and spacious warerooms 20 and 222 West Twenty-third street. T. E. STEWART & CO., ELABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 2I, TO 22 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avo-nue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monmunes, Head-stones, in large varieties, cheapest in city. Designs on SPECIAL NOTICES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHORS
Trunks and Vallses at the Great Pamily Shoe Empe
a, SD Bowery, corner of Bond street, selfing at 20 pe
telow Broadway prices.

W. D. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

BENCY FOR "KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES." -HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN,
corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MALGANATED SOCIETY OF MACHINISTS, &C.—
Members are requested to attend a meeting on many, June 3, at 8 o clock P. M., at the Club House, 32 nton street, New York, to consider the eight hour section.

-MAJOR E. R. WETHERELLS PATENT DOMES. A. the Fire Escape.—The parties who have this nates here on exhibition have made the necessity arrange ment, and will be glad to see all who may have natestor a similar purpose, and all others interested in the subject, at the Surtevant House, on Wonday afternaon, June 3, at 5 o'clock, in order that a public demonstration of the merita o' the several patents may be made. Address FIRE ESCAPE, Surrievant House.

A LL THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HA-vana and Kentucky State Lotteries on file. No. I Aster place, corner Broadway.

A -KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS A.-MAY 72. 11, 32, 6. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

SIMMONS & UU., Managers.

-OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

KENTUCKY SPATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY-EXTRA CLASS NO. 561—JUNS 1, 1872.

67, 6, 2, 29, 23, 64, 66, 32, 1, 73, 41, 63.

KENTUCKY-CLASS NO. 562—JUNS 1, 1872.

74, 46, 34, 1, 21, 32, 43, 5, 65, 72, 54, 25.

PADUCAL—EXTRA CLASS NO. 262—JUNS 1, 1872.

75, 27, 78, 72, 14, 28, 39, 7, 62, 49,

FADUCAL—CLASS NO. 262—JUNS 1, 1872.

49, 51, 47, 42, 70, 10, 78, 13, 52, 30,

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, R

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969. A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Letteries always on file. J. LUTE, Broker, 26 Broadway, 183 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Fost office box 4,066.

MLECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton street, in the city of Breeklyn, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 15 octock nean of that day, for 15 directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary. Dated May 4, 1872.

HAVANA LOTTERY BROKERS.—FINE IMPORTED BATES & CO., 447 Broome street, two doors west of Broadway.

LAKE CHOGGOGGAGGGGMANCHOGGAGGGGG, Mich., is a good place to go for the summer, and is recemmended for people afflicted with stammering.—New York Express.

It is not necessary for stammerers to visit this lake, as they can be cured at the New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street, New York.

MEARES'
Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country, at
the following prices:
6 Shirts, good muslin and good tinen.
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine tinen.
12 00.
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen.
13 50.
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen.
15 00.
Pancy Shirtings in great variety.
Directions for Measurement sent on application.
RICHARD MEARES,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York. MADAME JUMEL WOULD INFORM HER LADY patrons that her Mamarial Balm, Commetics, India Rubber Goods, &c., can be obtained at her new place of business, 399 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES IN

E. J. Quirk—Special contracts in the Shaw.

280—T. & J. D. Crimmins. Reg., &c. Madison av., 105th st. to 120h st.

Ino. Bryan—Award of contract Nov. 23, 1870. for paving with Stowe foundation pavement, White st., from Broadway to W. Broadway; 15th st. &th av. to East River; 25th st., &th av. to Hudson River; 27th st., &th av. to Hudson River; 25th st., &th av. to Hudson River; 30th st., 5th av. to Hudson River; 40th st., Madison av. to Hudson River; 40th st., Madison av. to Hudson River; 40th st., 4th av. to av. A.

Cent. No.

ont. No. 784—Jas. Saxton. Paving. 3d av., 14th to 4th sts. 784—Jos. A. Monheimer. Stafford pavement. 7th av 2023—Jos. A. Monhelmer. Statiord pavement. 7th av., 14th to 39th st.
2272—C. G. Waterbary, Pres't. Nicholson pavement. 9th st., 23 av. to 31 av., 16 av., 273—C. G. Waterbary, Pres't. Nicholson pavement. 2150—J. St., 24 av. to 32 av. to 33 av., 25 av. to 34 av., 55 av., 59th to 77th st. 2150—Shittery & White. Reg., &c. 8th av., 69th to 77th st. 2250—Shittery & White. Reg., &c. 8th av., 169th to 122d st. 2370—Jas. Everard. Paving. 523 st., 8th to 9th av. 2383—Jas. Everard. Paving. 543 st., 8th to 9th av. 2383—Jas. Everard. Paving. 54 st., 8th one of the av.

283-Jas. Everard. Paving. bist St., Broads St., 2025-R. Cunningham. Sewer. Centre st., Broome to 2025-R. Cunningham. Seg., &c. 66th st., 1st av. to av. A. 2025-R. Cunningham. Flagging. 77th st., 3d to 5th av. 2322-P. Farley. Sewers. bith av., Manhattan to Lawrence st., and Lawrence st., 10th av to 127th st. 2151-C. G. Waterbury, Frest. Nicholson pavement. 43d st., 3d to 5th av. 2233-C. G. Waterbury, Pres't. Nicholson pavement. 44th st., 5th to Madrion av. 3d St., 5th to Madrion av.

Feriog 2M et un av. 75 h way. Fraguer Sth st., Broadway to Bower, 63th st., 4th to 5th av. Bower, 51st st., 3d to 4th av. sonan, Sewer, 5th av., 46th to 59th st. sonan, Sewer, Madison av., 45th to 59th Gearty, Flagging, Sist st., B'way to 8th av. Gearty, Paving, 55th st., 8th av. to Hud. Riv Gearty, Paving, Eldridge st., Houston to Gearty, Pav.

Division st.

1872—Jas. Gearly. Reg., &c. 59th st., 1st av. to East Riv.
2104—T. G. Hicks. Paving. Av. C. Houston to 18th st.
2180—C. Keyes. Pavinc. Macdongal st., Spring to 8th st.
2221—A. Dowdney. Sewer. Istav., 12ist to 124th st.
30SIAH SUTHERLAND.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
New YORR, June 1, 1872.

YEW YORK, MAY 27, 1872.

We, the undersimed
We, the undersimed
SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK,
have this day held a meeting at No. 133 Chatham street for
the purpose to consider and consult together in regard to
the demands of our employes, and have passed resolutions
to the following effect:—
That, according to the present state of the financial affairs of the country, we find it unjustifiable to concede
with their demands.

ith their demands.
Furthermore, we have ascertained that the representams made to us by cervain parties, that the demand made
is for an advance of prices had been signed by several
anufacturers, was untrie; we, therefore, withdraw our
mes from the papers which we were induced to sign
rough misrepresentation.
We, the undersigned, therefore, as an acknowledgment
the above resolutions, append our signatures, viz.;

ning, append our signatures, viz. :HOPFMANN & PERSCH.
GERHARD WINTER.
M. HOLLACHER & CO.
JOHN BELKER,
HENRY HELL.
SCHREINER & AMRHEIN.
F. KRUSE.
HELL & SUM.
V. JANSSEN, per JOHN BECKER. We, the undersigned, who have not acceded to the de

thour, per foot. 70 thour, per foot. 70 thour, per foot. 70 thour, per foot. 70 thour, per foot 70 thour, per foot 70 thour, per foot 70 thour, per foot 70 trains Silver Cases, per foot 70 trains. Pain Cases, per foot.

inioni, per increase, per errian silver Cases, per errian silver Cases, per extra for Faniel Bottoms, per each extra Black Walnut Doors, each extra Black Walnut Doors, each extra Black Walnut Doors, each extra Black Walnut and ability.

According to talent and ability.

According to talent and ability.

WM. H. CORE.

HOWELL & WALDEA! WALNUT HOPFMANN & FERSCH.

SCHEELBER & AMBRIEIN.

HOPFMANN & FERSCH.

TOHN CKER.

Sident.

ATATIONAL SEGAR MACHINE COMPANY .- THI

NATIONAL SEGAR MACHINE COMPANY.—IT IS annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and of Maiden lane, on Wednesday, Jung 12. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock non until 10 clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be cloud from 50 clock P. M. of the 7th day of June until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 13th cay of June.

WM. B. WILLARD, Secretary MAHA LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

Holders of tickets in this enterprise are notified that needing of the citivens it was deemed necessary and cinterests of the ticket holders to take sufficient time from all decounts with agents and make all necessit range all decounts with agents and make all necessit specially annotine distribution of prizes, and therefor specially annotine due 27 at the day on which it skribution will take place. Official lists will be sent tech ticket holder.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN Railroad Co., No. 9 Nassau street, New York, May 27, 1872.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, at this office, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposed leases of the Niles and New Lisbon Exilway and the Liberty and Vienna Railway to this company, and upon such other matters as may be brought before the meeting. ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND SHIPS OF bedburs, water burs, roaches, moths and feas can be left at H. S. DANZINGER'S office, 73 Forsyth street, or 54 West Forty-first street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, RENTUCKY STATE and German Loueries.—Official drawings of the above Loiteries kept on the Book D. Lisbyb, Broker, diskin hav, and M East Eighteenth st. near Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HETY NOTICE—QUARRYMEN, TAKE NOTIC.
There will be a general meeting of the Quarrymon's
Society held in Laisquett Hall, Eighty sixth strock
of Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening, June 4, de
clock. Punctual attendance is requested, Son-society
are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
THOMAS KEARNAN, General President.

HE PATTERN MAKERS' EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE will meet at Geronnia Assembly Rooms, Twenty-th street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday, June 3, 2, at So'clock P. M. sharp. All patern makers con-uly invited. WILLIAM NICHOL, Secretary. \$578.558 IS DAILY DRAWN IN THE LEGALgold was drawn in the Royal Hayana Lottery of Cube
May 2t Address BALEY & CO. (office established 39
years), 174 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK AVE.

nue and Thirty-fourth street.—Professor Edward J.
forning and evening.

sorning and evening. DEV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH AT THE wenty-third street Prosbyterian church, on Sunday, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourth discourse in the even-"History Echoing Prophecy."

PLV BISHOP R. S. FOSTER, WILL PREACH IN ST. Lake's Metholist E. iscopai church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, on S.n. lay morning, at 10% o'clock, Trustees in attendance t. Scat Strangers. PEV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, AT 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New York University, on Washington square. Sents tree.

ST. JOHN'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST ELEVENTE Street, corner Seventh avenue.—At 10½ Rev. E. H. C. Godwin will preach; 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach to "Our Amercan School Cuildren and Their Parents." Seats free.

THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL Missionary Society of the Fifth avenue Baptist church Forty-sixth street, will be held on Sunday evenue, June 2, at 71g o'clock. Exercises consist of annual offerings and addresses by Revs. George H. Hapworth and W. Sp. Clap.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION OF the planoforte at pupil's residence for \$10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265

A N EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL LADY TEACHER
A will give instruction in music and Prench in exchange
for a home in the country during the summer. Address
EDINBURGH, Hernald office.

A POSITION AS SOPRANO SINGER IS DESIRED
by a lady, in the city or at some pleasant village; cowould play a small church organ, Call on or address firs,
WM. C. TERRY, bookkeeper at United States Hotel, corner Pearl and Fulton streets, between 10 and 1.

LADY WISHES THREE OR FOUR MORE PUPILS on the plane; will go to them or will take them at her tresidence; terms low. Address TEACHER, Bradbury to Wardrooms, 427 Broome street.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC (GERMAN GENTLEMAN), speaking French, wishes to go with a family into the ntry during the summer season; first class city refer-es. Address L., box 112 Heraid office.

LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TRACHING, DESIRES a few more Pupils on the piano; terms very low. A GENTLEMAN WITH THE HIGHEST REFER-ence, would take, during the summar months, a few pupils for the plane, on very moderate terms. Address PIANO. box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265

FIRST CLASS ORGANIST WOULD LIKE AN EN-gagement in a Catholic church, at a moderate lary during the summer months; best reference given; objection to the country. Address ORGANIST, box 131 raid Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Brondway. A LADY (AMERICAN) ORGANIST AND SOPRANO, of high ability, is desirous of making an engagement, city or country; Catholic service preferred; terms catisfactory. Address ORGANIST, 318 West Twenty seems street.

A MERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, 211 Fourth avenue. Teachers of music, organists, singers, &c., furnished. KLEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE CARVED ROSEWOOD Plano, all latest improvements: purchased recently; flue tone; sold low, in consequence of death of owner. Its East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE-A SELECT, WELL PAYING MUSIC School of established reputation; other business rea-for selling. Apply at 139 Eighth street, rear office, site the Mercantile Library. CUITAR, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, SINGING, HAR-place; established 1861; circulars and "Stadents' Jour-nal" mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY NO. 12 UNION, square, "Plano, Violin, Organ, Singing, Harmony class of private instruction. All punits under Mr. Hallam's tuition or supervision. Open all summer. MUSIC.—PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING AND HARMONY taught at E. V. DUMSDAV'S Academy and Conser-vatory of Music, 24 University place, corner Ninth street. Also Fianos for sate and to rent.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MU. TATIONAL Enion square (Broad Signor TAMARO Mr. J. H. BOX AWITZ, Mr. J. H. BOX AWITZ, Mr. J. H. BOX AWITZ, Mr. J. ALEXANDER Mr. L. ALEXANDER MR

THE NEW YORK CON DEVATORY OF MUSIC to No. 5 East Fourteenth street, near Fina

next door to Delmonico's. The CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocati and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition and Modern Languages.

102, 104 and 105 Court Street, near State.

MOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON PIANO-\$2 TO \$3 per month, by an experienced teacher; practice if sired. Church basement, 113 West Houston street, cor-er of Thompson, before 5 P. M.

A ETIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GONGEL-MANN (formerly with Professor Boissenneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Eye, S Bleecker street. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the

CTORAGE —A5INGDON SQUARE AND WEST SIDE Storage Warehouses for Furniture, Planos, &c., in agarate rooms—593, 632 and 631 Hudson street, ill Abling-don square and 779 Greenwich street (office 5:31 Hudson street, near West Twelith); the cheapest, best managed, most responsible and accommodating establishment in New York. R. TAGGART, Proprietor and Manager. STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, Ac. Furniture and baggage removed or expressed to all parts of city or country. Office 77 Eighth avenue and 92 West Fourteenth street.

STORAGE.

CLOTHING.

A T ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and tentiemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clost-ing and Carpets by inquiring or audressing. Ladles at-ended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

A1 -AT M. MARKS. 33 SIXTH AVENUE. OPPOSITE
1. Eighth street, and at our branch. El Sixth avenue,
ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M.
MARKS pays for that off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Ac.
The following prices will be paid: -For Sik Dressey, \$5 to
500. Coats, \$2 to \$30. Fauts, \$2 to \$7. Pleas call on or
address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs.
Marks. you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, SIG SIXTH

MEDICAL.

A LL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES SCIEN-tifically and successfully treated. A permanent cure guaranteed by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. A TTENTION:-TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPI-tal experience; private diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A. Female Paysocian; advice gratis.

A TENTION—THIRTY YEARS PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; private disenses successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free.

DR. HOLSTEIN, 67 Amity street.

DR. AND MMR. RELDEN. INCIDENCE OF LEGISLAND FOR A STREET, NEW PIRIT AVENUE.

DR. H. D. GHINDLE, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, DR. HARRISON, 163 BLEECKER STREET-CURES

special and Nervous Diseases mained vate. Rend treatise on General Debuity. DR AND MME. WEST, PRYSICIANS FOR LADIES, rd until cured.

DR, KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; constity private. If Amity street, near Broadway, ADIES PHYSICIAN—CONFIDENTIAL AND SKIL-ful treatment; helics visited at their homes. Address time. DOLPH, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 treatment.

MME. VAN BUSKIRE, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—
25 years' successful practice. Private lying-in. Consultation free. 154 East Twenty-cighth street. MME. SELDEN, LADIES PHYSICIAN,—CONPIDEN tial treatment. Ladies of tied at their residence Call at or address 67 Amity streat. Advice free.

STRANGERS REQUIRING CONFIDENTIAL TREAT ment in all pervous and private diseases shintely call of Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN IN THE CITY IS Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Private diseases